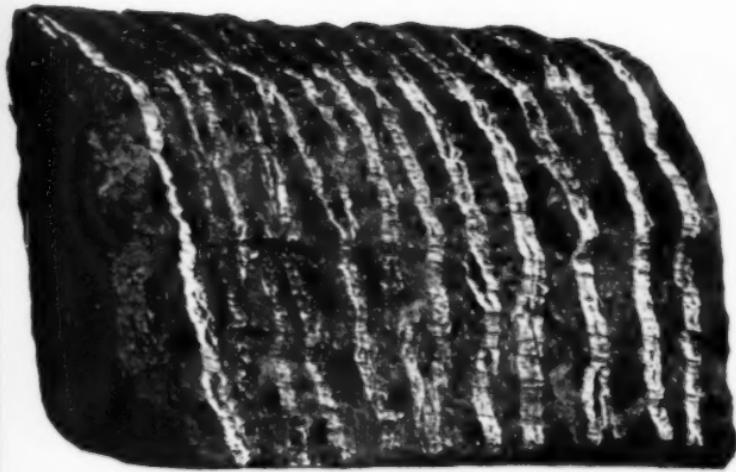


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INCIDENT

In my neighborhood, a small country village, lives a woman whose relatives are, for the most part, residents of Ireland.

A month or so ago two of her sisters and a niece, decided to come over to visit her. They decided to come by plane to New York. The woman drove to LaGuardia Field to meet them, but when the plane on which they were expected arrived, they were not on it.

Rather worried, the woman telephoned to Ireland, had a pleasant chat with them and other relatives, and was told that they had to give up their reservations on that particular plane which was scheduled for a Monday, but that they would arrive on Wednesday or Thursday. None of them was rich; just "comfortably fixed" as we country people say.

The incident is not remarkable in itself—perhaps hundreds of similar ones occur every month. The outstanding part of it is its casualness.

Twenty years ago *no one* would have thought of flying from Dublin to New York, or if they had it would have been with fear and trepidation. Certainly women would not have attempted such a trip. Nor would they have been able to telephone.

When ordinary country people, not especially accustomed to travel, take a plane trip from Ireland to this country as a matter of course, just as we would take a train into Philadelphia (a matter of 18 miles) air travel has definitely arrived.

Who knows; we may all soon be taking vacation trips, or even weekend ones, to the moon!

* * *

Private firms may send investigators to Germany under certain conditions. These conditions are described in the September 10, 1946 issue of Technical Services, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce. Further information can be obtained from Robert Reiss, Chief, TSD, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

SPRAY INSULATION OF CORRUGATED ASBESTOS CEMENT

Architects and builders today are at a crossroads. They are faced with the choice on the one hand of using conventional building materials in conventional fashion—if they can get them, and if, after having gotten them, they can afford to use them. On the other hand, architects and builders have the alternative of engineering new combinations of available materials.

Such combinations which are more economical and which do a better job are often only waiting to be exploited. Exploitation is not so easy as it sounds, for it is much easier to follow in someone else's footsteps in selecting a type of building construction than it is to push thru a new idea. There are the building codes to be changed, the architects to be shown, and the builders to be made acquainted with the advantages and limitations involved in installation.

A recent development along these lines is the application of asbestos fibre by spray on to corrugated asbestos-cement wall and roof structures, for the purpose of thermal insulation. The advantages offered by corrugated asbestos-cement board are well known—ease of erection, permanence, etc.,—but the insulation of this material with conventional insulating board presents the great problem of air leakage thru joints and application holes.

Scarcity of conventional insulating board has given the manufacturers of "Fibrespray" Asbestos the opportunity to prove what they had long known—that the application of sprayed asbestos fibre to corrugated asbestos-cement board would give a construction that was incombustible, tight, economical and fireproof.

Several one-story manufacturing buildings in the Philadelphia area have been built using Fibrespray insulation on corrugated asbestos-cement side walls. The space between the glass block windows and the insulated roof (approximately 5 feet) consists of corrugated asbestos-cement board with Fibrespray insulation. For these build-

ings Fibrespray 1-3/4" on the crest and 2-3/4" on the trough and weighing approximately 3 pounds per square foot was used. This added to the corrugated asbestos-cement board, weighing 4.2 pounds per square foot, makes a combined weight of 7.2 pounds per square foot. The K factor¹, or conductivity of Fibrespray, being 0.31, and the 3.8" corrugated board 12.5, the combination was equivalent in insulation value to a 13" masonry wall, complete with furring and plaster. In one building the Fibrespray insulation was painted, and in the other, it was left in its natural color.

Being completely flexible in its application and treatment, the thickness of Fibrespray can be custom tailored to the job to meet its particular need. Its monolithic construction allows no open joints for air circulation. Expansion and contraction of the coated surface has no cracking, peeling, or other destructive effect.

Fibrespray applied to ceilings or walls acts as a barrier against flames in addition to possessing its insulation and acoustical properties. This should prove to be a definite safety measure and insurance economy.

The application of Fibrespray is made by men thoroly trained for this type of work, using machines developed for this particular purpose. Great care has been given to the selection of fibre grades and the binder which is incorporated at the factory. The processed fibre passes down the machine hopper thru a fan which "fluffs up" the fibre and sends it thru a hose. At the point of discharge it is met by a liquid spray which combines with the opened fibres in the air, so that they are dampened just as they strike the surface to which they are applied.

Thru a combination of spraying and tamping, the material is built up in layers until the desired thickness has been reached when the surface is leveled and textured. The finished surface has a pleasing appearance which may be left in its natural light color, or painted if higher light reflection is desired. The added value of sound reduction by this treatment is attractive to those who realize that re-

¹Coefficient expressed in BTU per hour per sq. ft. per degree F. per 1" thickness.

duction of noise in the factory is just as desirable in promoting the efficiency of industrial workers as noise reduction in the busy office is considered a vital must by far sighted employers.

Where Fibrespray insulation is subject to physical impact it can either be covered by plain asbestos board, wire lath and plaster, mastic coating, or special hardening of the sprayed asbestos itself. The acoustical value is naturally lost where the material is covered up, but the hardening process of the fibre itself reduces but does not eliminate its acoustical value. This is accomplished by the addition of a special binder to improve body and surface strength.

This method of insulation forms a *felted blanket* of interlocking asbestos fibres which seals the entire surface covered. If desired, structural members may be covered also. Particular attention must be given to method of sprayed insulation at the points of contact with structural and supporting members in order to secure maximum insulating efficiency.

At the present time conservative builders are turning to corrugated asbestos-cement board only as a substitute. They feel that somehow its appearance is not "correct" and that as soon as other materials, at present in short supply, become available, they will revert to these. It is entirely likely, however, that these prejudices against appearance will be strongly modified as time goes on. Actual experience with such construction, furnishing proof of its durability and efficiency should sell builders on the idea of giving a combination of corrugated asbestos-cement and Fibrespray insulation a lasting position in the field of permanent buildings.

Expense is a vital factor in all business construction. The building must not only do the job assigned to it; it must earn money while doing so. A high first cost is quite a handicap in the form of interest and amortization charges. This is especially true if no more than five to ten years of very profitable business are in sight.

Note: "Fibrespray" asbestos is made and distributed by Acoustics, Inc. Further information can be had by addressing them at Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, 2, Pa.

THE CORRUGATED BOARD FENCE

Until very recent years corrugated asbestos-cement sheets were used almost exclusively for roofing or siding of industrial plants, an occasional exception being their use on large farm buildings or barns.

Now it is a very common occurrence to find them serving in a decorative capacity, or for some unique utilitarian purpose.

An instance of the latter came to our attention not long ago.



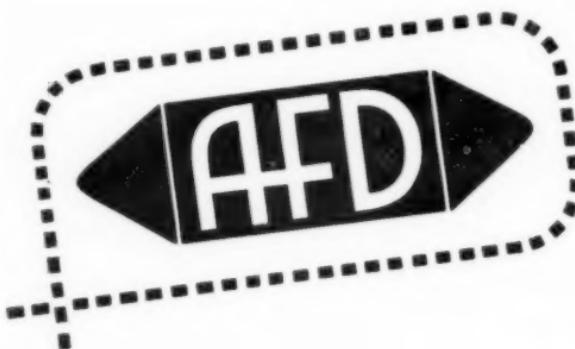
Courtesy J-M

Industrial designer, Harry Preble, used corrugated asbestos-cement board for a fence around the plant of the A. C. Gilbert Co., at New Haven, Conn., makers of scientific and mechanical toys. A unique feature of the fence is the circular windows in which the company's animated toys are displayed to the public. The photograph gives an idea of the novel arrangement.

The material used for the fence was of Johns-Manville make, and J-M very kindly supplied the photograph.

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A. S. T. M. COMMITTEE C-17 ON ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS

Committee C-17 on Asbestos-Cement Products became the latest addition to the technical committees within the American Society for Testing Materials with its organization at a meeting held in Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946. The use of these products has become so extensive that the committee was authorized by the Executive Committee after numerous inquiries had been received and a canvass made to determine the desirability and need for a committee.

The scope of the Committee is described as follows: Formulation of test methods and specifications relating to roofing and siding, flat sheets, corrugated sheets, pipe and similar products deriving their essential properties from asbestos and cement.

The initial membership is:

American Institute of Architects, Theodore I. Coe
Asbestos-Cement Products Assn., Donald Tulloch, Jr.

Austin Co., Albert S. Low

Carey Mfg. Co., The Philip, H. W. Greider

City of Detroit, Dept. of Bldgs. and Safety Eng., C. A. Daymude

Columbia University, Civil Engineering Research Labs.,
W. J. Krefeld, Associate Prof. & Director, Eng. Materials Lab.

Flintkote Co., The H. S. Jobbins

Johns-Manville Corp., D. T. Colton; Sub-Com. only: G.
Smolak Sheets and Siding; R. E. Parry, Shingles; S.
E. Williams, Methods of Test.

Keasbey & Mattison Co., C. R. Hutchcroft

Lehigh Portland Cement Co., S. B. Helms

National Bureau of Standards, D. E. Parsons

New York City, Board of Standards Appeals, B. A. Savage

New York State, Dept. of Public Works, J. W. Sussex

Portland Cement Assn., Wm. Lerch

Public Buildings Adm., Federal Works Agency, J. W.
Strohman

Tilo Roofing Co., R. J. Tobin

Underwriters Laboratory, H. M. Robinson

U. S. Gypsum Co., C. C. Schuetz

U. S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, C. J. Ebert

U. S. War Dept., Corps of Engineers, E. H. Dhein

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Temporary Officers are: D. E. Parsons of the National Bureau of Standards, Chairman; Theodore I. Coe, Vice Chairman; Donald Tulloch, Jr., Secretary. H. W. Greider, D. T. Colton and C. R. Hutcheroff were recommended as additional members of the Advisory Subcommittee.

The subcommittee organization for the present will be limited to the formation of one group to cover methods of test.

ASBESTOS SUITS FOR PIPELINE SALVAGERS

The gasoline pipeline under the English Channel to France (named "Pluto") which supplied the Allies in their drive across Western Europe, is being salvaged for the British housing drive. The first stage of salvaging the estimated 10,000 tons of material—lead piping to be converted into lead sheets for house construction, and steel wire to be used in building steel reinforced concrete roads, was recently completed, with the docking of the cable ship "Empire Taw" at Southampton with a full cargo.

During operations "Pluto" was found to be still holding pockets of gasoline, and when the pipe was lifted above sea level to the bow of the vessel, the gasoline streamed out for two hours, covering the sea around the ship.

Because of the risk of fire, men engaged in cutting work as the pipe was gradually hauled up, wore special asbestos suits, and cut with a hand hacksaw to avoid sparks that would likely be emitted if electrical apparatus were used.

The "Empire Taw" will collect a length of 16 miles and then leave a buoy to mark the end dropped in mid-channel; the "Empire Ridley" which can take aboard 50 miles of pipeline, will then take up the salvage work.

Each mile contains about 23 tons of lead and 23 tons of steel. The asbestos suits will have to be worn thruout the entire salvaging operation.

Building activity will be the key to the nation's economy—Journal of Commerce, Sept. 12, 1946.



PHOTO-COURTESY OF STATE OF VERMONT

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ASBESTOS TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY

(Fifth and last in the series covering Robert E. Cryor's report on his investigation of the Asbestos Textile Industry in Germany)

Substitutes for Asbestos Fibre. (Contd)

(b) *Iron Slag Wool.* In one plant (Danco Wetzell-Dortmund) the carding and spinning of iron slag wool as a substitute for asbestos was observed. The slag wool yarn is a coarse material produced primarily for weaving into brake lining tapes, and also used to a limited extent for packing yarn and gasket fabrics. The size of the slag wool yarn is confined to Metric sizes No. 1 and 1.6 corresponding to 5 cut and 8 cut yarn approximately.

The slag wool stock is mixed with 20% Zellwolle waste. Mixing is accomplished in an ordinary mixing picker prior to carding.

The carding of this stock is done on single 60" Gessner cards using tape condensers. Rate of production on Metric No. 1 and No. 1.6 yarn was reported to be approximately 30 lbs. per hour per carding machine. Considering the size of the yarn produced, this is a very low machine production. Losses under the card were reported to be approximately 40%. The slag wool is spun on Flyers with a strand of zinc wire, and because it runs so poorly it is necessary to have two girls attend one side of a flyer consisting of 72 and 90 spindles.

The cost of the slagwool as a raw material is only 0.6 marks per kilogram as compared with the cost of 3R asbestos spinning fibre (when available) of 1.5 marks per kilogram. However, when allowing for the excessive waste losses, low machine production, and inferior quality of the finished yarn, the substitution of the slag wool for asbestos fibre for textile purposes does not seem to be economically desirable.

The slag wool used in this operation is a brown, long fibered wool, rather soft and relatively free of shot. It appears to be similar to American slag wool, altho it probably

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is a carefully selected material in order to obtain the longest fibre and minimum shot content.

It seems extremely unlikely that the use of slag wool for textile purposes is capable of being developed to any appreciable extent as a substitute for asbestos.

(c) *Peat Fibre*. In the plant of Norddeutsche Asbest und Gummiwerke Hamburg, the use of peat fibre in carding and spinning operations as a substitute for asbestos was observed. The peat fibre is blended with 15% of Zellwolle waste and is processed thru mixing pickers, vertical openers, carding and spinning machines in the same manner as asbestos is worked. Peat fibre yarn is very coarse and irregular and its uses are confined to brake lining and some packing and gasketing materials.

The locality around Hannover, Bremen, and Hamburg produces the particularly fibrous variety of peat used in this plant. The cost of the peat fibre is 30 to 60 pfennigs per kilo. However, the material cannot possibly have any real value as an asbestos substitute since peat is normally used as a fuel and is destroyed by heat above 225°F.

CONCLUSIONS

This investigation of the asbestos textile industry in Germany was undertaken with the conviction that the investigation could hardly fail to reveal some positive development in the German industry or some technological achievement in the processing of asbestos textiles that would be of interest and value to the Industry in the United States.

An earnest and diligent search thruout the German industry, however, has failed to uncover such developments.

It is the conclusive opinion of this investigator after seeing the present state of the asbestos textile industry in Germany, and allowing for what it probably was at the peak of its operating efficieney prior to intensive bombing, that the industry in Germany is and has been very far behind the asbestos textile industry in the United States. This is true in respect to quality and variety of products manufactured, in scientific and technological development,



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2,209,753, 2,209,754

in machine output, in effective utilization of labor, in the development of new and better processing equipment, and in the initiative of management.

It is only in the field of substitute materials that the German asbestos textile industry has shown any progress or accomplishment not duplicated in the United States. Due to the scarcity and high cost of asbestos in Germany, there has been a very great incentive for the development of asbestos substitutes, and the circumstances have made possible the use of substitutes that otherwise could not be economically justified. It has been concluded, however, that the German substitutes for asbestos, while of technical interest, are not, in their present stage of development, of particular value as asbestos substitutes in the United States where asbestos fibre is available at relatively low cost.

The German asbestos textile industry was never large as compared with the industry in the United States, and at least 50% or more of the production capacity of the German industry has been destroyed. At its present size, the capacity of the entire asbestos textile industry in Germany could be equalled by the output of any one of several textile plants in the United States.

APPENDIX TO MR. CRYOR'S REPORT

5. Deutsche Kap Asbestwerke, Hamburg.

Location of this plant is at Kampehauseestrasse 8 Bergedorf, Hamburg. Investigation made in October 1945, therefore all statements made refer to that date. Dr. Wilhelm Esser, Managing Director and Karl Fornkeller, Plant Engineer, were interviewed.

This company and Oskar Gossler Glasgespinstfabrik, located on the same street in Bergedorf, are under the same management and both are controlled by Gerresheim Glasshuttenwerke, Dusseldorf.

The plant of Deutsche Kap Asbest is a representative asbestos textile mill producing a full line of asbestos products including yarn, cloth, packings, gaskets, gloves and

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clothing, insulating pads and specialties. The essential textile equipment in this plant consists of one chaser mill, 3 mixing pickers, 2 vertical openers, 5 single and 3 double sets of Gessner cards, an assortment of ring spinners in ring sizes from 3" to 5" and considerable number of flyers. Weaving equipment consisted of approximately 40 tape and cloth looms of various types all from 20 to 40 years old.

Sizes of yarn reported to be made in this plant range from 2.5 cut to 25 cut. However, yarns finer than 12 cut are made only when very good quality asbestos fibre is available. At the time of this investigation nothing finer than 6 cut yarn was observed in any of the processing operations.

Asbestos Mix for Ordinary Cloth and Packings—Commercial Grade.

40%	Italian Spinning Fibre (Short)
25%	Russian Spinning Fibre (Short)
15%	Yarn waste
20%	Zellewolle waste

This mix is used to manufacture metric No. 1.6 yarn (8 cut). Droppings under the card are reported to be 40%-45% with this stock.

Asbestos Mix for High Temperature Cloth and Packing—High Quality

10%	C & G No. 2
30%	Italian Spinning Fibre (Long)
40%	Russian Spinning Fibre (Long)
13%	Yarn waste
7%	Zellewolle

This mix is carded in yarn sizes ranging 5 to 10 cut with losses under the card reported as 30%-35%.

This mix represents the best quality stock observed in Germany and is considerably higher in quality than most asbestos mixes used throughout the industry.

Nothing of unusual nature in either equipment or methods was observed in this plant. Fibrous glass yarn is used as a substitute for asbestos yarn in many of the products. On questioning these people as to the relative merits of asbestos fibre and German fibrous glass, they confirmed previous opinions of other asbestos textile manufacturers that asbestos, if available, was the more desirable material, for reason of better handling and processing characteristics, and also because of the greater heat resistance of asbestos.



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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

COST OF LOST STEAM

Some of our readers may have occasion to find the weight (and the cost) of steam flowing out of an open pipe or hole from a high pressure boiler directly into the atmosphere.

A reliable and simple rule that has been used for many years is based on Napier's formula: To the steam gauge pressure in lbs. per sq. in. add 14.7; then multiply that sum by the area of the opening in square inches; divide by 70. The result is the weight of steam in pounds flowing thru the opening every second.

Apply this rule to steam losses in a given plant and get a dollars and cents answer as follows: To the steam gauge pressure in lbs. per sq. in. add 14.7; multiply by the area of the opening in square inches; multiply that by the cost of the fuel in dollars per ton of 2000 lbs.; multiply by 0.257; into the result divide the number of pounds of water evaporated into steam in the boiler per pound of fuel. The result is the cost of the steam in dollars per 10 hour day.

Example: what is the cost of steam per 10 hour day flowing thru a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch round opening into the open atmosphere, gauge pressure being 100 lbs per sq. in., fuel cost \$8. per ton, and 8- $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of water evaporated into steam per pound of coal. By means of tables it is easy to find that the area of a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch round opening is 0.196 sq. in.¹ Then, substituting in the above rule we get \$5.44 as the cost of the steam per 10 hour day.

The formula is said to give remarkably accurate results.

¹Or, without tables, it can be computed in this way: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.7854$ equals 0.196.

BUILDING

The steady decline in investment commitments for new housing construction, as revealed in contracts awarded, from the high level of \$463,600,000 in May, was arrested in August in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains, reports the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

A downward residential building contract spiral occurred in August in New England, metropolitan New York and northern New Jersey, in Louisiana and Mississippi, in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and in the St. Louis marketing area comprised of eastern Missouri, southern Illinois, western Tennessee and Arkansas.

The gains in other areas were sufficient to bring the over-

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all volume of new residential contracts during August to \$284,025,000 compared to \$281,227,000 in July. The greatest gains were in the Southeastern states, Ohio and Kentucky, southern Michigan, upstate New York and Texas. 39,953 dwelling units are to be provided under the contracts awarded in August.

Contracts awarded for nonresidential construction and heavy engineering works declined from \$436,764,000 in July to \$395,884,000 in August. The total of all building and construction contracts awarded in August in the thirty-seven eastern states was \$679,909,000 compared with \$717,991,000 in July. Thirty per cent of the August volume was classified as publicly-owned.

• • •

A. S. T. M. Committee D-9 on Electrical Insulating Materials will meet at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, October 16th and 17th. Committee D-13 on Textile Materials will meet October 15, 17 and 18 at the Park Central Hotel, New York City. Both these Committees cover materials containing asbestos.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

To the average layman the present business situation just doesn't make sense. Shortages in practically all lines, food scarcity, strikes, wage increases, more strikes—it's a whirl.

Actually, more goods are being produced at present than for some time past, which is one hopeful sign. Demand for almost everything, including luxuries, continues high despite the higher cost of necessities altho the peak is expected to be about the middle of December.

While many building materials are hard to obtain, more modernization, painting and new building can be noticed when driving thru the countryside, than for some years—this applies particularly to the Philadelphia territory but we believe the remark is applicable to other sections as well.

With patience the country, meaning the people, will work out the many problems, but it's going to take a lot of patience and a lot of doing.

ASBESTOS-RAW MATERIAL

A very great shortage of all grades of asbestos fibre exists at the present time, and no relief can be seen for 1947 or perhaps longer.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. Demand is still strong and prices naturally continue firm. One manufacturer reports that their present backlog ranges from approximately 30 weeks on tapes to 9 weeks on cloth. Some improvements in deliveries of brass wire is noted but the supply is still below demand.

Brake Lining. Preliminary returns indicate that sales for August will not only be higher than those for the same month last year but also higher than those for July. Sales for domestic consumption as well as those for export increased over both periods under comparison: namely July, 1946 and August, 1945. For the nine months, totals indicate that there will be an increase over the same period last year.

Asbestos Paper. Normal channels for this commodity

ASBESTOS

**ARIZONA CRUDE
CANADIAN CRUDE
CANADIAN SPINNING FIBRE
CANADIAN SHINGLE FIBRE
CANADIAN SHORTS
CANADIAN FLOATS
SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE ASBESTOS
SOUTH AFRICAN YELLOW CRUDE**



Samples, prices and further information
furnished upon request.

Stocks of above types are entirely sold out for 1946,
but we invite your inquiries for 1947.

**Engineering Advice Given
on the
Manufacture of Asbestos-Cement Products**

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

Works: Millington, N. J.

**Executive Offices:
8 West 40th Street New York 18, N. Y.**

remain active. The roofing industry is demanding more saturated asbestos paper, and the scarcity of kraft and bristol stocks has prompted users to look to asbestos paper for their requirements. Prices have increased but this has had apparently no effect on demand.

Asbestos Millboard. Despite price advance buying demand still remains active and factories are operating at full capacity. New uses, as substitutes for other items needed but hard to obtain, in the building industry, are being found. The market in Millboard should remain active, and perhaps increase, during the balance of the year.

Insulation, High Pressure. Business is now being booked for the first quarter of 1947. Demand is reported as being "exceedingly heavy"—"good"—"continues strong"—"active"—"capacity demand with large backlog". One manufacturer reports deliveries are being made eight weeks after receipt of orders; another 10 to 30 weeks (depending on sizes) to complete orders. Prices, after recent increase, are firm.

Insulation, Low Pressure. Activity in this market is increasing—seasonal mostly. Jobbers stocks are small. Prices have increased and competitive markets have stabilized.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Demand for all types of asbestos-cement products continues to far exceed the supply. Production is substantially ahead of any previous year in practically all lines but may be close to its maximum because of the dwindling amounts of asbestos fibre available. The situation may get worse before it gets better.

The corrugated and flat sheet market continues to be oversold for the balance of the year, while all factories are oversold on pipes.

Altho several new factories are expected to be in production shortly, the scarcity of asbestos fibre suitable for use in asbestos-cement products, militates against any sizeable increase in production.

The above represents the opinions of men in close touch with the several markets. Comments from any of our readers are always welcome.

JOHNSON'S COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec



Producers of All Grades of
RAW ASBESTOS



AGENTS

GREAT BRITAIN	A. A. BRAZIER & CO. 203 Winchmore Hill Road London, N. 21, England
CHICAGO 4, ILL.	GRANT WILSON, INC. 141 West Jackson Boulevard
NEW YORK, N. Y.	CONNELL ASBESTOS MFG. CO. Bldg. 1, Atlas Terminal Glendale 27, L. I.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	LIPPINCOTT CO., INC. 461 Market Street

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Countries

	May 1946
	Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Canada	34,441
S. Rhodesia	27
Union of S. Africa	1
	<hr/>
Value	34,469
	<hr/>
<i>By Grades:</i>	<i>\$1,448,578</i>
Crude No. 1 (Canada)	2
Crude No. 1 (S. Rhodesia)	27
Crude No. 2 (Canada)	28
Blue Crude (U. of S. A.)	1
Textile Fibre (Canada)	1,333
Shingle Fibre (Canada)	4,329
Paper Fibre (Canada)	6,839
Other Grades (Canada)	21,910
	<hr/>
	34,469

In our September 1946 number (page 24) we questioned an item of 354 tons of Amosite reported by the Bureau of Census as coming from U. S. S. R. (during April 1946). We are now informed by that Bureau that this item should have been reported as Chrysotile.

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

	May 1946	
	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	
Asbestos Yarns		
United Kingdom	1,208	\$ 802
Asbestos Packing, Fabric		
United Kingdom	402	405
Asbestos Brake Lining (Molded)		
Canada	330	31
Asbestos Woven Fabrics (Other)		
Canada	1,857	371
United Kingdom	1,428	788
Asbestos Manufactures (Other)		
Canada	—	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,225	\$ 2,432

Announcing

**A NEW
ASBESTOS
PREPARATION PLANT**

Inquiries Invited from All Countries



ARIZONA

(Iron Free)

AMOSITE

BLUE

(South African)

(Bolivian)

CANADIAN

CYPRUS

RHODESIAN

RUSSIAN

We have installed the most modern Asbestos Preparation Plant in America. We are in position to supply any of above asbestos fibres suited to your particular use.



High strength obtained using our Blue Asbestos in Asbestos cement pipes and corrugated sheets.



**ASBESTOS
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION**

H. S. STEVENSON, *President*
451 Communipaw Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Exports from United States

<i>Unmanufactured Asbestos</i>	May 1946	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To French Morocco	36	\$4,149
<i>Manufactured Asbestos Goods</i>		
	Quantity	Value
Asbestos Packing	Lbs. 1,030	\$ 324
Asbestos Roofing	Sqs. 5,169	44,389
Other Asb. Mfrs.	Lbs. 4,400	374
		\$45,087

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Canada

(Statistics by Dept. of Mines, Province of Quebec)

<i>Tons—2000 lbs.</i>	1946	1945
July	45,405 tons	37,514

Rhodesia

(Published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

<i>Tons—2000 lbs.</i>		
June 1946	4,644.70 tons	
Value		£138,561

POSITION WANTED

Superintendent desires change. Experienced in Asbestos Textiles. Address Box 10M-W, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., Pa.

FOR

ASBESTOS PACKINGS



RUBBER & ASBESTOS CORP.

25 CORNELISON AVENUE
JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.

ASBESTON*

Light-weight • High-strength • Low-gauge
Asbestos Fabrics — Asbestos Tape

Textile Division

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

1230 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

*R. U. S. Pat. Off.



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. . . the added sales volume awaiting you among the nation's roofing and siding contractors. Write to . . .

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425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Call on

HARRY L. ACOMB

WAYNE, PA.

for

SYNTHETIC RESINS

Lump



Liquid



Powder

ASBESTOS-CEMENT ASSOCIATES

INCORPORATED

CORIELL BUILDING

MILLINGTON, N. J.

ENGINEERING SERVICE
TO THE ASBESTOS-CEMENT INDUSTRY

SPECIALISTS IN HATSCHEK OPERATION
COMPLETE PLANTS DESIGNED AND EQUIPPED
CONSULTING SERVICE ON MANUFACTURING PROBLEMS

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

- Thomas Lehon, Vice President and General Manager, The Lehon Co., Chicago, Ill., October 17.
- Wm. F. Reed, President and Treasurer, Asbestos Distributors, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y., October 17.
- A. K. Burgstesser, Vice President, Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., October 26.
- L. R. Hoff, Johns-Manville, New York City, October 27.
- A. L. Wade, President, Asbestos Insulations, Regd., Montreal, P. Q., Canada, October 28.
- Geo. L. Abbott, President and General Manager, Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., October 31.
- F. E. Byrnes, Asst. to Vice President, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, October 31.
- V. A. Spina, Treasurer, Scandinavia Belting Co., Newark, N.J., November 1.
- Ernest S. Sprinkmann, President, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., November 3.
- William P. Barry, General Manager, Smith & Kanzler Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J., November 5.
- Charles W. Hanslip, Owner, Standco Brake Lining Co., Houston, Texas, November 8.
- G. M. Righter, Export Manager, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., New York City, November 10.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of their birthdays.

PETER E. CHANCE, who will be remembered by many of our readers as one time General Manager of the Brake Lining Manufacturers Association, has entered into partnership with E. M. Blanchard, the firm to be known as Chance & Blanchard, with headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif., and an Eastern branch at 15 William Street, New York City. The firm will act as Manufacturer's Agents. Mr. Chance will be glad to hear from any of his friends in the Industry, either in a personal or a business capacity.

INDUSTRIAL INSULATION COMPANY of Toledo, Ohio, has moved its office to 211 Trudeau Street at Front Street. Their mailing address will remain the same as previously, viz: Post Office Box No. 87, Toledo 11, Ohio. The new telephone number is Pontiac 4633.

• LUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD

ROVINGS

POWDER

YARNS

CLOTHS

PROCESSED FIBRES

Unexcelled for use in

ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler

85% Magnesia insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

Merley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:

ARNOLD W. KOEHLER

415 LEXINGTON AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

RUBEROID CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

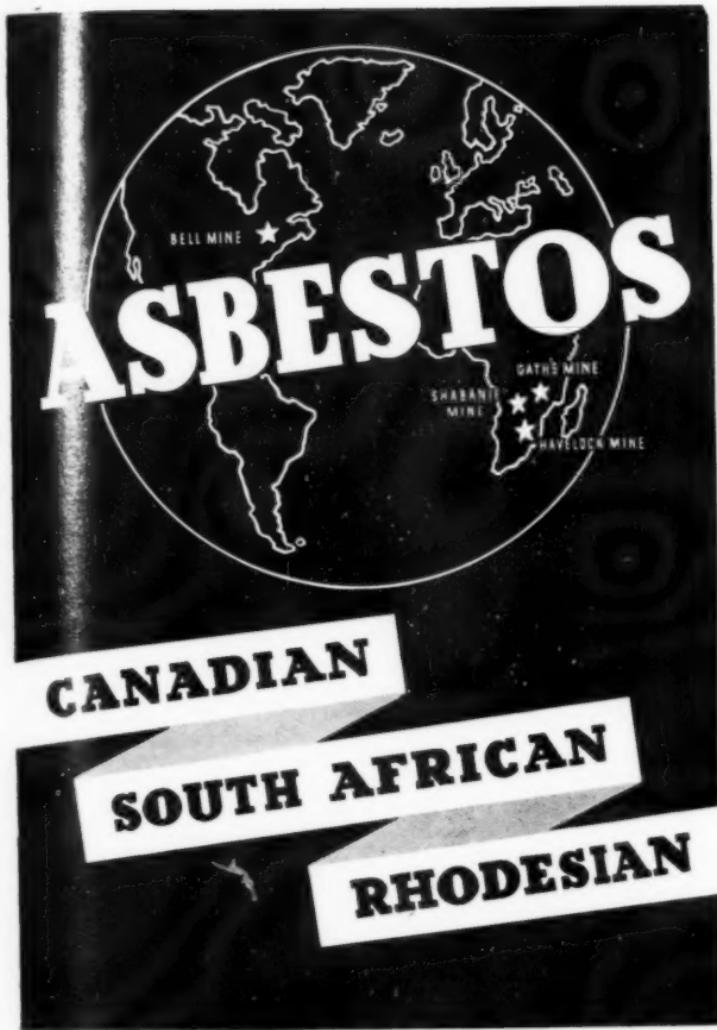
On Sunday, October 20, The Ruberoid Co. will be sixty years old. To mark the occasion, special anniversary programs have been arranged for Friday, October 18, in all of the company's plants and offices.

Featuring the anniversary observance will be special tributes to employees who have been associated with the company for long periods and who, by reason of their experience and loyal cooperation with their fellow workers, have played an outstanding part in the organization's growth and progress. Members of the company's "Twenty-Fiver Club", now numbering 150, will be guests of honor at anniversary luncheons or dinners and an honor roll listing the "Twenty-Fivers" with their service records will be placed in every office and factory. An anniversary leaflet to be distributed to all employees will carry pictures of the six employees who have the longest continuous service records in each of the company's twelve divisions.

The Ruberoid Co., which began life as "The Standard Paint Co." was first established in a remodeled sawmill on the banks of the Delaware and Raritan Canal at South Bound Brook, N. J. At that time this country was still in its "horse and buggy days". Raw materials were brought to the plant in horse-drawn canal boats, and finished products were hauled to the nearest railroad freight station by mules hitched to a cart. With an original working force of only 18 men, the company made and marketed its first product, an asphalt lacquer known as P. & B. Paint, *a product still in demand in the electrical industry.*

From this small beginning Ruberoid has grown steadily over the years until today, as the company approaches its sixtieth anniversary, it is recognized as one of the leading manufacturers of asphalt and asbestos building products, operating eleven large factories and providing employment for more than 3,500 persons. The value of Ruberoid products manufactured annually is in excess of \$30,000,000 and they are distributed by more than 10,000 dealers throughout the country.

Ruberoid entered the field of asbestos manufacture during the 1920's—first with the installation of an asbestos-cement unit at Bound Brook and later by the acquisition at Erie, Pa., of two plants of the H. F. Watson Co., one of which was equipped for large-scale production of asbestos insulation products. In 1931 the company purchased the factory of Eternit, Inc., at St. Louis, Mo., one of the largest plants in the world devoted to the manufacture of asbestos-cement roof shingles and sheets for industrial buildings. Since then, to help meet the rapidly mounting demand for asbestos-cement roofing and siding, the company has not only greatly expanded its facilities at St. Louis, Bound



RAW ASBESTOS DISTRIBUTORS
LIMITED
SPOTLAND · ROCHDALE · LANCS ENGLAND

Brook and Erie, but has erected two asbestos-cement manufacturing units at Mobile, Ala., and provided for another at a new plant now under construction at Dallas, Texas. To support these operations and assure an unfailing domestic supply of asbestos fibre, the company acquired in 1936 asbestos mining properties at Eden and Lowell, Vermont, now known as Vermont Asbestos Mines, Division of The Ruberoid Co.

CHANGES IN J-M ORGANIZATION

On September 18th, the Board of Directors of Johns-Manville Corporation elected Lewis H. Brown Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

R. W. Lea, who has been Vice President for Finance since 1939 and Executive Vice President since January 1946, was elected President; Alvin Brown to be Vice President for Finance and a member of the Board of Directors and John P. Syme to be Vice President and Assistant to the Chairman of the Board.

Under this delegation of responsibility, the Chairman of the Board will devote himself to general policy, the growth of the company and external relations, while the new President will be responsible to the Chairman for administration, current operations and internal relations.

The following day, September 19th, reorganization of the company into six operating divisions was announced by Johns-Manville Corporation in a major realignment of responsibilities. The six major operating divisions of the company approved by the Board of Directors are Industrial Products Division under J. A. O'Brien as General Manager; Building Products Division under H. R. Berlin; Celite Division under A. S. Elsenbast; Canadian Products Division under E. C. Brockett; International Division under E. S. Crosby as previously; Asbestos Fibre Division under A. R. Fisher, who is Vice President for Production.

Each of the newly created operating divisions will be responsible for production and sales of the products under its respective control. The complete J-M line includes more than 1200 products.

THE DETROIT INSULATION CO., recently moved its office and warehouse to 6205 McGraw St., Detroit 10, Mich. Their new telephone number is Tyler 7-5511.

JOHNS-MANVILLE. Asbestos-cement pipe will be manufactured at the new plant at Port Union, Ontario (16 miles east of Toronto). Two large buildings (one for the pipe and the other for rock wool insulation) have already been started. (See page 40 of our July 1946 number).

FIBERGLAS ASBESTOS LAGGING TAPE by FAIRHOPE FABRICS



8 Ways Better Because . . .

1. It requires no sewing.
2. Wraps quickly and neatly.
3. Especially good around corners and angles.
4. Saves considerable manpower.
5. The cement used leaves a size finish which requires only one coat of paint.
6. Spiral-Lag All Cotton Tape comes in 4" and 6" widths.
7. Fiberglas Asbestos Lapping Tape comes in 3", 4" and 6" widths.
8. Due to its unique open mesh construction, cement goes through the mesh making tape and insulation one continuous mass when it dries.

95% of Ships' Pipe Lapping can NOW be covered by Fiberglas Asbestos Lapping Tape and Spiral-Lag All Cotton Tape. Spiral-Lag Cotton Tape can be utilized for work up to 500 degrees. Fiberglas Asbestos Lapping Tape can be used for temperatures of 500 to 1100 degrees.

The "modern" method of insulation is to cover magnesia, aircell, or rockwool insulation with Spiral-Lag All Cotton Tape (for low temp.); and our new Fiberglas Asbestos Lapping Tape (for high temp.). It's as simple as this . . .

- Wrap Spiral-Lag Tape around the insulation dry.
- Apply adhesive mixture over the Spiral-Lag Tape.
- Just one coat of paint is all it requires.

Spiral-Lag and Fiberglas Asbestos are the Lapping Tapes with the unique "give" which allows them to be wrapped snugly and tightly around the insulation, enabling them to be used at elbows, fittings, etc.

Send for sample and further information. No obligation of course.

Spiral Lag Tape

MANUFACTURED BY
FAIRHOPE FABRICS, Inc.

Industrial Fabrics Division

STEVENS STREET, FALL RIVER, MASS.

BIRD & SON, INC. Organization Changes

Axel H. Anderson was recently elected President of Bird & Son, Inc., succeeding Benjamin H. Roberts. Mr. Robert was made Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Bird & Son, has main offices at East Walpole, Mass., with branch plants at Norwood, Mass., Phillipsdale, R. I., Chicago and Shreveport, La.

Mr. Anderson joined the Bird organization in 1918 as auditor, later becoming office manager and comptroller. In 1930 he was elected a director and made Secretary-Treasurer of the company. He was born in Manchester, Conn., in 1891 and educated in the public schools at that place. He is Secretary-Treasurer and Director of the Bird Machine Co. of South Walpole and also of the Berry Asphalt Co. of Chicago.

Other promotions involving top management officials include:

Wesley C. Ahlgren, elected secretary-treasurer; he has been assistant secretary-treasurer. Mr. Ahlgren joined the Company on July 1, 1926, as assistant auditor.

Eugene Sawyer, Jr., vice president in charge of flooring division, production and sales. Mr. Sawyer joined the Bird organization in February 1914—it was his first job. He was made a Director in 1935.

Eli L. Chamberlain, vice president in charge of building material division, production and sales. Mr. Chamberlain has a 30 year record with the Company, entering its employ as clerk in the manufacturing office.

Ralph A. Wilkins, vice president in charge of paper products division (including dry felt) production and sales. He has been with Bird & Son for 23 years, joining it as assistant superintendent of the paper mill in 1923.

Richard C. Floyd will continue as vice president and consultant.

Miss Welthea M. Smith has been elected assistant secretary of the corporation. She has been with the Bird organization since 1920 and fills the vacancy created when Wesley C. Ahlgren was elected secretary-treasurer.

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO. At a meeting held on September 23, 1946, the stockholders approved the conversion of each share of the old \$20.00 par common stock into two shares of \$10.00 par value.

The Board of Directors on the same date authorized payment of the regular'y preferred dividend of \$1.25, payable September 30 to stockholders of record at the close of business September 24, and a dividend of 20c per share on the new \$10.00 par value common shares of the Company, payable September 30 to stockholders of record at the close of business September 24.

ASBE TONE CORPORATION NEW NAME OF R. J. DORN CO.

On September 27, 1946, the R. J. Dorn Company celebrated its 25th Anniversary, and entertained at cocktails and a buffet supper many friends, who were invited to inspect the recently expanded facilities.

On October 1st the asbestos-cement manufacturing plant of the company began operation under the name of Asbestone Corporation, with headquarters at 5372 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, 15, La.

The R. J. Dorn Company, or rather its predecessor, R. J. Dorn Co., Inc., was incorporated 25 years ago for the manufacture and sale of asbestos-cement corrugated roofing and siding and was owned and operated by members of the Dorn family. The Company's products have always been marketed under the trade name, "Asbestone".

On March 3rd, 1943, Clifford F. Favrot and Paul G. Charbonnet purchased the stock of R. J. Dorn Co., Inc., and formed a partnership by the name of R. J. Dorn Company. H. W. Davis was made General Sales Manager on July 5th, 1944.

Officers of the Asbestone Corporation are Clifford F. Favrot, President, Paul G. Charbonnet, Vice President.

GEORGE A. SEXTON, Sales Manager, Southeastern District, of The Flintkote Company, recently completed twenty-five years of service with that Company. Mr. Sexton was made a member of Flintkote's "Quarter Century Club" and the recipient of appropriate gifts.

Mr. Sexton's headquarters are in Atlanta, Ga. When he came with the Company twenty five years ago he developed the Florida territory, then moved to Atlanta and created the Southeastern District.

N. A. "NORM" AIMER, popular Sales Manager of the Chicago District territory of The Flintkote Co. was recently honored at a dinner held by Flintkote executives on the occasion of his completion of twenty-five years' service with the Company.

"**HEAT INSULATION, TOO, CAN HAVE 'OOMPH'**" is the title of an article published in the August Plumbing & Heating Journal.

THE RIC-WIL COMPANY of Cleveland, Ohio, has just published a booklet "Steam Sales Improve Operation of Municipal Power Plant". It gives the case history of the Piqua Municipal Power system at Piqua, Ohio, which several years ago went into the business of selling steam to nearby industrial plants. It is illustrated with photographs and blue prints and contains cost figures and other technical data. The story of the installation

of underground steam conduit to serve steam customers is told in detail. Copies of the book may be obtained by request of The Ric-wil Company.

C. L. OWENS, formerly General Sales Manager of the Philip Carey Mfg. Company, resigned recently to go into business for himself. He founded the Louisville Builders Supply Company, of Louisville, Ky., of which Company he is President.

TURNER AND NEWALL LIMITED, of England, according to Montreal newspapers, has acquired land on Hochelaga Street, Montreal, near Dickson Street, on which to build a factory for the manufacture of various asbestos materials. The land is being cleared at the present time, the first buildings to be started very soon.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 25c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Pipe Joint. No. 2,405,567. Granted on August 13, 1946 to John Ferla, East Orange, N. J., assignor to U. S. Asbestos Cement Pipe Company, Camden, N. J. Application January 27, 1943. Serial No. 473,743.

A pipe comprising a surrounding thick wall of asbestos cementitious composition, a thin metallic lining extending throughout the length of said wall and projecting outwardly from opposite ends thereof, cylindrical collars surrounding opposite ends of said lining in interlapping relation with the wall and bonded thereto, said lining having the opposite ends thereof externally bevelled, the collars having the outer ends thereof internally bevelled, said bevelled portions of the lining and collars coacting to form grooves and welding in said grooves, securing the collars on the lining.

Bonded Friction Assembly. No. 2,406,653. Granted on August 27, 1946 to Clyde S. Batchelor, Nichols, Conn., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application June 10, 1944. Serial No. 539,653.

A friction assembly comprising a friction element, a metallic supporting element therefor, and an intermediate bonding element comprising a network of cellulosic fibres having a thickness of from about .001 to about .005 inch permeated with a cured resin.

Flame Resistant and Water Repellent Fabric. No. 2,406,779. Granted on September 3, 1946 to John L. Kurleychek, Orange, N. J., assignor to U. S. Rubber Co., New York. Application Dec. 30, 1942. Serial No. 470,668.

The method of treating a fabric that is formed predominantly of asbestos fibres but contains some inflammable fibres, without changing appreciably its appearance, softness or weight; which consists in precipitating on the fibres a flame resistant water-soluble inorganic oxide depositing on the fibres over the oxide compatible water-repellent zinc soap of cocoanut oil acids, and heating the fabric sufficiently to melt or fuse the deposited soap so as to fix this soap and the oxide upon the fibres and render the fabric non-flame supporting and water repellent in such a way that treated fibre is pervious to the air and the soap is removed upon yet not generate obnoxious fumes when exposed to relatively high temperatures.

Insulating Blankets. No. 2,406,801. Granted on September 3, 1946 to William B. Byers, Kansas City, Mo. Original application August 2, 1940. Serial No. 350,023; now patent No. 2,342,839, dated February 29, 1944. Divided and this application March 1, 1943. Serial No. 477,609.

In the method of making an insulated blanket forming loose bodies of fluffy fibrous insulating material, depositing the same in spaced relation on a continuous web of flexible sheet material in slack condition, placing a continuous web of sheet material in position over said web, having said bodies thereon inverting said webs with said bodies there-between to place said web in slack condition over said bodies, forming over loose bodies of fluffy fibrous insulating material and depositing the same on said slack continuous web of sheet material in staggered relation to said first mentioned bodies.

Multilayer Insulation. No. 2,406,815. Granted on September 3, 1946 to Thore Martin Elfving, Nockely, Sweden. Application July 9, 1943. Serial No. 494,013.

Heat insulation comprising a plurality of sheets of insulating material arranged to provide air spaces therebetween said sheets, comprising as a base material a cellulose ester in the form of foil having a thickness not exceeding approximately 0.1 mm. said foil including a non-metallic, substantially non-reflecting heat absorbing agent in finely divided particle form in an amount not to exceed by weight approximately 25% of the weight of the foil.

Asbestos Sheet Material. No. 2,407,581. Granted on September 10, 1946 to Marion F. Smith and Harold W. Greider, Wyoming, Ohio, assignors to Philip Carey Manufacturing Co. Application February 9, 1945, Serial No. 577,162.

A coherent fibrous pad wherein the fibres consist in major proportion by weight of asbestos mineral fibres, said asbestos mineral fibres being bonded by interaction in situ between said asbestos mineral fibres and a water-soluble oxalate.

AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶ This is the month of anniversaries. Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company is celebrating its 50th—see page 23; The Ruberoid Co. its 60th—see page 34; and R. J. Dorn Co. (now known as Asbestone Corporation) its 25th. Next month we hope to have a brief history of the Norrisown Magnesia & Asbestos Company—everybody's friend. A. K. Burgstesser, Vice President of the Company, was unable to get all the data together in time for our October deadline.

¶ Fibrespray used on Corrugated Asbestos Board (see article on page 3) is a somewhat new development in the insulation field. While the idea was conceived some time ago, not much could be done about it during the war years. Now it is developing into a real industry. More about it will be published a little later on.

¶ How many of our readers have seen the advertisement of the American Viscose Corporation which appeared in various newspapers the latter part of September? The advertisement stressed the use of rayon with asbestos and told why it was used. A fitting supplement to the article in our September number on the blending of rayon with asbestos.

¶ The last article in the series "Asbestos Textile Industry in Germany" appears in this issue, but there are yet to be published three interviews which were included in the Appendix to Mr. Cryor's most interesting report. These will be in our November and December issues.

¶ Our November number will contain another of the articles on blending of asbestos fibres—"Fiberglas and Asbestos" by R. R. Pryor, Manager of the Yarn Sales Division, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation. Also another decorative use of Corrugated Asbestos-Cement Sheet and—we hope—a service tale if there is room.

BOOKLIST

- Asbestos Mining Methods.** By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages. 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.
- Milling Asbestos.** By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint) 16 pages. Companion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in every Asbestos Library, 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.
- The Asbestos Factbook,** 16 pages. Information in compact form of origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c per copy.
- Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification.** Including latest Quebec Testing Method. 30c.
- Twelve Estimating Tables,** with Chart. Convenient in figuring flange fittings and other areas. \$1.00 per set.
- Manual of Unit Prices** (for figuring pipe covering and blocks) 30c per copy postpaid.
- Processing Asbestos Fibres.** 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy
- Tests or Cotton Content.** 4 pages. (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. 10c per copy.
- Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe.** (Reprint) 20c each.
- Asbestos: A Magic Mineral,** by Lilian Holmes Strack. Written especially for school children but every Asbestos Library should have a copy. \$1.00 per copy. (This book has been out of print but is now again obtainable.)
- Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa.



INSULATION—the logical medium to reach insulation contractors with your sales messages.

CANTOR PUBLISHING CO.
45 W. 45th St. **New York 19, N. Y.**

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of October 10, 1946

Canadian—

	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	\$650.00 to \$800.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	165.00 to 495.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	124.00 to 236.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	62.50 to 99.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	44.00 to 59.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	33.00 to 39.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	14.50 to 34.00
Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
Shingle Stock Fibres	\$62.50 to \$65.50
Paper Stock Fibres	44.00 to 54.00
Waste	33.00
Floats	19.50
Shorts	14.50 to 28.50

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness).

September 1946

	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	42½	53½	46½
Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd.)	np	100	109½	106
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	23	26	25½
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	3¼	4¼	3%
Celotex (Com.)	np	23	29	23½
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	20	21½	20½
Certaineed (Com.)	1	16½	19½	17%
Flintkote (Com.)	np	28%	32%	31%
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	103	112½	108
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	117½	130	126
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	110	125	120
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	27½	40	36
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	40½	51	44
Thermoid (Com.)	1	10	13	10%
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	50½	59½	50%
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	93	115	106
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	198	208	202
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	51½	60½	58
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	152	174	160



CARDED ASBESTOS FIBRE

R/M Carded Asbestos fibres are 100% pure asbestos. Various types are especially prepared for filtration and clarification of liquids and beverages. Other types are blended for use as wire wiping pads, decorative surfaces on gas grates, and as holiday snow.

The following district offices will be glad to recommend the proper type for any specific application.

Chicago, Ill.	2100 S. Wabash Ave.
Cleveland, O.	1724 Coit Road
Denver, Colo.	2111 So. Clayton St.
Los Angeles, Calif.	2122 E. 7th St.
Minneapolis, Minn.	4219 W. 44th St.
New York, N. Y.	120 Broadway
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1412 First National Bank Bldg.
Providence, R. I.	189 Ontario St.
San Francisco, Calif.	625 Market St.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Asbestos Textile & Packing Division

Manheim, Pa.

North Charleston, S. C.

Mine
0.00
95.00
36.00
39.50
39.00
39.00
34.00
34.00
35.50
34.00
33.00
19.50
28.50

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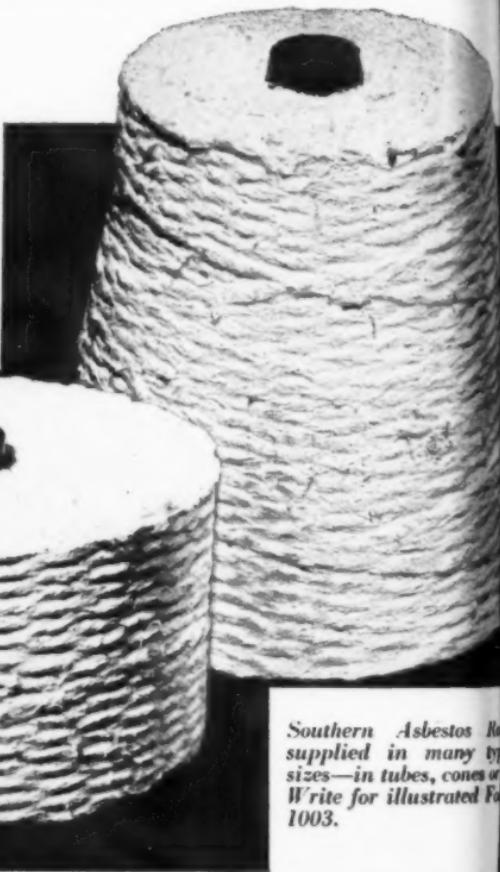
1948

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS ROVING

Southern Asbestos Roving—a single cord of untwisted asbestos fibre widely used to flame-proof many types of electrical wires and cables.

Carefully selecting the proper fibres, Southern cards them and condens or rubs them to produce uniform strands of roving with maximum tensile strength.

Southern Asbestos has had over 25 years of specialized experience in developing and manufacturing Asbestos Textiles and Textile Products. Its technical and production facilities are available to solve your problems.



Southern Asbestos Roving supplied in many sizes—in tubes, cones or Write for illustrated Folder 1003.

A COMPLETE LINE OF ASBESTOS TEXTILE PRODUCTS
THREAD • CORD • CLOTH • ROPE • YARNS • CARDED
TUBING • LISTING TAPE • WICKING AND OIL BURNER

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY • CHARLOTTE 1

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